

# JACKSONVILLE HERALD REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED 1857

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890.

VOLUME VI.

## WORK TO COMMENCE AT ONCE ON THE FURNACE, STEEL MILL AND ROLLING MILL.

### Site Settled, a Ward For Work ers Established, and New Water Works Projected.

### THE WESTSIDE TO BE SUPPLIED WITH PURE ARTESIAN WA- TER FROM THE RIDGE.

### Ground to Be Broken This Week For Brick Works, Oil Mill And Fertilizer Factory.

### A NUMBER OF HANDSOME STORES AND OFFICE BUILD- INGS TO GO UP ON PARK AVENUE.

### DEVELOPMENT EVERYWHERE.

It has been known for some time that the officers of the Jacksonville Mining & Manufacturing Company have been in negotiation with a certain large Eastern and foreign interest to secure the establishment of a steel plant at Tredegar. Negotiations were indeed well advanced several weeks ago, but were seriously jeopardized by the premature announcements made in several southern papers, whose Tredegar correspondents telegraphed exaggerated rumors concerning the matter. The negotiations were not closed in fact until Thursday of last week, and then of course subject to the satisfaction of the Steel Company's engineers with the site, facilities, transportation arrangements, water supply, etc.

The steel movement, involving collateral projects and improvements of the greatest importance, has been watched and carefully noted by the REPUBLICAN, and the officers of the company have courteously kept us advised of every step. We have refrained from giving publicity to these matters until now, in order not to embarrass the extensive and delicate negotiations which have been in progress. At this date the entire movement has advanced so far beyond the danger line that reticence is no longer necessary. It may be said, therefore, that the steel company has officially notified President Burke, that their chief engineers would be at Tredegar within ten days or two weeks to lay out the plant, plan the water improvements, select clay from which to make the 17,500,000 bricks which the plant will consume, and start the work in general.

It has been not generally known that the most obstructive feature in the effort to secure this great plant has been the question of obtaining a satisfactory and adequate supply of pure water so situated as to be at once convenient to sites for the various departments of the plant, to railway transportation and to the division of the city of Tredegar which is to form the residence of the steel workers, who, with their families will constitute a community of about 12,000 souls. The only portion of Tredegar offering these conditions approximately, is included within the area east of the E. T. V. & G. railway, southwest of Cherry Hill and south of the business part of the city—Park Avenue, the railway station, etc.

People who have gone over the country hereabouts in a scientific way, are quite aware that the geological formations in the area indicated are badly faulted, and especially so in the direction of the old town. It is true that the Village Spring feeds a considerable branch which runs through the territory, and has been locally regarded as offering a large supply of water for industrial purposes. The experts of the steel company, who have made several visits here for the purpose of

examining the situation, have not been satisfied with this spring, branch would entirely serve all their purposes. Even if it should prove ample for manufacturing purposes, it could not be guaranteed free from contamination as the present town should grow to the proportions of a large industrial town. If it could be protected from contamination it would still be not available for the domestic and fire purposes, and for the sewerage of the ward of the skilled workers to be established opposite the steel company's site beyond the E. T. V. & G. railway and south of Mr. Gaboury's residence. The master was finally settled by two prominent gentlemen, connected with the enterprise, both experts who were in the city last Monday.

After studying the formations and the levels and other data previously taken for their guidance, it was decided that all the required conditions could be secured in but one way, which is to place the furnace, steel mill, general rolling mill, rail mill and other departments close to the E. T. V. & G. track. Next, to sink one or more large artesian wells and to construct and connect with the same a considerable reservoir on the summit of the ridge west of the city, and immediately above the skilled workers' ward and the steel plant site. Following a careful consideration of all the points involved, the representatives of the steel interest decided to build such water works, it being agreed with the general manager of the Mining & Manufacturing Company, that the works in question were to be of sufficient capacity to supply water for all purposes to the worker's district, to the several tiers of fine business property along the west side of the E. T. V. & G. railway and opposite to the steel plant, and also to the business portion of the city as far north as, or nearly, an east and west line drawn across the south end of Cedarhurst Park. Water to be in ample supply and with sufficient pressure to provide for sewerage, fire supply and all domestic purposes.

One of the chief reasons why the steel people propose this improvement, in which outside Eastern capitalists are to join them, is that they express the determination at the start to secure to their operatives an ample provision of absolutely pure wholesome water, so derived that contamination of any possible description shall be impossible. How far they may have to bore from the top of the ridge to strike the nether water courses of the Archon system, fed as is believed from the watershed of the Great Smoky Mountains away up in Tennessee, is a matter of conjecture; but the parties interested state to us that it does not matter, as they will be quite prepared to go down 1500 or 2000 feet, or even more if necessary. It is needless to say that this improvement will be of the highest value and importance to every foot of property West of the railway. With the certainty of abundant public water supply, perfect sewerage, and protection from fire, west side property from the south line of the steel plant site to Atkin's Grove will be as valuable for business purposes as any property in any Alabama city. It will be all needed for the accommodation of the host of merchants and tradesmen who will begin to pour in here in the autumn.

When it is considered that the work of laying out the site, creating and accumulating the material necessary to construction, and the building of houses for the operatives of the great iron and steel plant alone will employ a contingent of wage earners equal to our present population, it is not hard to conceive that lively times for Tredegar are in store for the immediate future. The plans for all the Steel Company's buildings and machinery were put on the drawing boards last Saturday. Every department of the work of preparation and construction is to be pushed to the utmost, and there will be something tangible to show for it on the ground within a few weeks.

Coincidentally with the successful settlement of the iron and steel plant and rolling mill question, work on the site of the Tredegar Brick and Tile Company's works is to commence this week, and we are advised that the machinery for the Tredegar cotton seed oil mill and fertilizer factory is nearly ready and will be shipped within three or four days. As soon as the shipment has been made the buildings for the plant will be commenced.

A new era now opens for the brick, building stone, lime, lath, cement, lumber, planing mill and timber industries at Tredegar. Not less than a dozen fine brick business edifices only await a supply of brick. The company's new office building and the bank on Park avenue, and a number of stores and office buildings will start up just as soon as material can be made available. Several Eastern investors who have purchased property on Park, Wylie and Virginia avenues have indicated their intention to improve before autumn if they can secure brick and finished lumber in time. It is well known that leading local people are ready to do the same. In view of the fact that we have in and around Tredegar an inexhaustible resource of superior

### Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Sibb's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. J. T. DOSTER & CO.

### The Story of the Umbrella.

MARGARET ST. GOURRY.

"By Jove! she is a beautiful woman!" My cousin delivered this opinion with the air of one making an astonishing discovery, and yet no one gave a word of ascent, neither did the quickest ear catch a murmur of denial. A moment of silence followed this muffled outburst, and then my grandmother was greeting the new arrival in her stately way. Another moment and we were all bowing to Miss Rossitor. I for my part, with the queerest mingling of sensations I had ever known.

Now, to tell you just why Miss Rossitor had come to our home on this dark, stormy night so long ago.

Ours was a proud, self-satisfied family, claiming and really possessing the blood of the old world-sung Douglas—Scottish name, in home and in blood. We were also Scottish in temperament, and like our own this, if rudely handled, were not slow to resent or defend and punish.

My grandmother was a true Douglas, stately and gracious, but cold and haughty to whomsoever had the misfortune to incur her displeasure. To me she was kind and as affectionate as her cold nature would permit, but then I was Elsie Dunbar, with three castles and "siller and gould weal nigh countless," as my old Scotch nurse often said. My mother was a Douglas, and had wedded the last of the Dunbars to the great satisfaction of my grandmother. I was the only, and now orphaned child of the union, and "My Lady Elsie" was a person of small importance in the household of Douglas.

During the early girlhood of my mother and her sister—now Lady Wellesley—a niece of my grandmother's had been their companion, making her home at Glen-Douglas. At the age of 18 she had married an impetuous young Irish lawyer, and from that time she was lost sight of. My grandmother had been bitterly opposed to the marriage, but her opposition being unavailing, she closed her doors forever upon Sybil Weyland, and sternly refused to hold any communication with her. She never forgave her, and as time went on had almost ceased to remember the willful girl.

My aunt, Lady Wellesley, had about a month before our story opens, advertised for a companion. To her great surprise, one morning she received the following letter:

"To Lady Wellesley, Glen-Douglas—Dear Madam:

"Having read your advertisement in the Times of recent date, I take the liberty of replying to same. I have had a position as lady's companion once before,

but can give no reference, as the lady

and I am acquainted with no one

else in this place. However, you

may remember my mother, Sybil Weyland, as she made Glen-Douglas her home at one time. My father and mother are now both dead. The former died when I was 3 years old, and when the latter left me two years ago."

"Then followed a straightforward business like statement as to her acquirements, also in regard to terms, etc., and signed Sybil Rossitor.

When my aunt finished reading the letter a silence fell upon us all, and then my grandmother spoke:

"A Douglas out among strangers, working for a living! Scandalous! write at once, Lucy, and tell her to come. I suppose we must extend this much charity to her."

And Aunt Lucy, who detested poor relations, sat down and wrote to Miss Rossitor, stiffly offering her a home, saying she would look elsewhere for a hired companion. Straightway came back a grateful and sweet, but proudly icy note, from Miss Rossitor, saying that she would accept no charity, and would come as "hired" companion or not at all.

Very icily my grandmother bade Aunt Lucy write and engage "the pauper," saying in her coldest, state-liest fashion:

"We cannot have a Douglas working for a living and telling everyone that we are treating her badly. She must come."

In a moment I saw that my grandmother did not like her. Aunt Lucy—a feeble copy and a more spiteful one of her mother—made her greeting in the most frigid of tones, but was fairly outdone by Miss Rossitor, whose voice, as my cousin James whispered to me, was as sweet and cold as one of Bernie's choicest ices.

As her long wrap fell from her shoulders, I told myself she was the most superb being I had ever seen.

As I look back through the mist of years, I can see her now, just as I saw her then.

She was a tall woman, as graceful

as a flower stalk, with hair that

might have nestled often on the

breast of Mother Earth the while

the sun carressed it, dangling herays in its meshes. True Irish eyes, of won-

derful gray, looked proudly out from

behind their dark fringing, but firmly

moulded, proclaimed her right to

wreath thistle with shamrock and

wear it upon her breast.

That night she seemed to read in

the fire of each and every one, the

liking or dislike conceived for her. To my grandmother and Aunt Lucy, she was cold and reserved. To Cousin James, or Jamie, as we called him, she was cordial, and when she greeted me to my great astonishment, she raised my face and kissed me.

From that time we were as near in sympathy as could be expected from one of Miss Rossitor's temperament.

What a strange creature she was! So beautiful that only glances followed her as she moved through the drawing room, and, as Aunt Lucy fretfully complained, "One would have thought her a princess rather than a paid companion!"

At times she would speak to me with the freedom of a child, then of a sudden her mood would change, and she would bid me leave her to herself.

One morning I came upon her in the rose arbor. She was sitting with her hands clasped listlessly around her knees. For the first time I noticed how white her hands really were and how lithely and strong were the long white fingers that twined themselves carelessly around each other. Involuntarily I thought of Aunt Lucy's words the night of Miss Rossitor's arrival: "She has hands fitted to strangle an enemy rather than to caress a friend!"

I often wondered why it was she conceived the liking for me. We were opposites in every trait. One morning in passing she caught my arm and almost crushed it in her strong grasp. I cried out with the pain, and then with a soft, caressing touch she soothed the wounded member.

"Poor little arm," she said softly; "did I hurt it so badly? Do you know, Elsie, I believe there is something of the tigress in me? I never see a frail delicate thing but the instinct to seize it and rend and tear it in a thousand places is almost uncontrollable. And yet I am not a cruel woman. Only yesterday, while coming from the village, I saw a rough boy torturing a kitten. The suffering of the poor little thing made me furious, and the next thing the boy knew, I had him by the arms shaking him until he gasped for breath. My hands dug deep into his flesh and when he cried out with the pain, I only laughed in his face and said it was a proper punishment for his cruelty. I couldn't feel sorry for him even though I knew I had hurt him. Bah! He deserved it, but he will hate me ever and always."

I looked at her with wondering eyes, seeing which, she laughed gayly, but with strangely glittering eyes and said:

"Oh, little Elsie! You wonder at me? But remember I am not a child of the heather alone. The thistle is more prominent in me, and then I have not always found out a twin sister to the last."

"Tell me Miss Rossitor"—none of us ventured to call her Sybil—"where did you spend your early life? You have never yet spoken of it to me."

"Little Elsie, my heathen queen," she said with some mockery in her tones, "my early life is so far away that I can remember nothing of it. It is a barren waste sown in with salt—let us not go over it, the present only is of value!"

Before I could reply, she sped away from me, but as she turned, I caught a glimpse of a white set face, and eyes that gleamed like those of a wild animal.

She did not reappear all that day, but when the night came bringing a few invited guests, Miss Rossitor entered the drawing room stately and cold as though nothing had ever marred the serenity of her life's passage.

As the evening wore on my grandmother, who loved to dwell on the traditions of our race, related a quaint little story of olden time.

"There is nothing like these old stories of a great race," remarked one of the gentlemen. "After all, the memory of a thing is half its sweet-ness."

"Memories!" repeated Miss Rossitor. "They are hideous things to be told, but they are like the curse of God."

"I know the story," I said faintly.

"Poor Islay," he went on absently, "he died last winter in Egypt and on his death bed told me of this girl. He gave me this charm, and made me promise to return it to her if ever I saw her—and she is dead!"

He was fingering it absently, and becoming unfastened it rolled down into the coffin on the breast of the dead girl where it lay grinning at me with horrible glee.

I shuddered as I turned away. "Come," I said to my companion, "it is stifling in here."

"Poor Sybil!" I said, when once more we were outside the chamber of death; "she knew nothing but unhappiness in life, and if her death was premeditated—"

"Hush," my companion said gently, his finger on my lips, "judge not, ye be not justified."

Poor Sybil! the smile on her face might have said, "Because the way is short, I thank thee, God."

### How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop.

Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned have known

F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years,

and believe him perfectly honorable

in all business transactions, and fa-

nancially able to carry out any obli-

gations made by their firm.

W. T. & T. R. WHALEY, Wholesale Druggists.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Whole-

sale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo

National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-

ally, acting directly upon the blood

and mucous surfaces of the system.

Testimonials sent free. Price 75¢

per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Great inventions have been made

this nineteenth century, but none

more great or better than Dr. Bull's

Vegetable Worm Destroyers. Moth-

ers know it.

### HE WILL BE HANGED.

The Governor of South Carolina Re-  
jects a Petition for Commutation.

Columbia, S. C., June

# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

JULY 5, 1890.

## STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
THOS. G. JONES,  
of Montgomery.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
J. D. BARRON,  
of Clay.

FOR TREASURER,  
JOHN L. COBBS,  
of Montgomery.

FOR AUDITOR,  
CYRUS D. HOGUE,  
of Perry.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
WM. L. MARTIN,  
of Jackson.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION  
JOHN G. HARRIS,  
of Sumter.

## COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
W. P. COOPER.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
M. H. LANE.

Tillman continues to seem to have things his own way as the canvass advances in the State of South Carolina.

The article on the first page of the REPUBLICAN today will be interesting reading matter to all who feel an interest in growth and prosperity of Jacksonville.

All superintendents of Sunday Schools in this county are requested to appoint next Sunday three delegates from each school to attend the County Sunday School Convention, which meets in Anniston on the 10th of this month.

During the recent fire at Troy, the plant of the Troy Messers was destroyed. In this loss Messrs. Blau & Graves have the sympathy of the whole State press. We are glad to know that they will soon again resume the publication of the Messenger.

Col. Thos. Hardeman has withdrawn from the Gubernatorial race in Georgia. His withdrawal is due to the advice of his physician, who stated that an exciting campaign was sure to result in his death. Col. Hardeman's withdrawal leaves a clear field to Col. Northen, the Allianc candidate.

Anniston has been very much alarmed for fear that the enumerators would not show her to have a population of ten thousand people, but she now claims that the census will show her to be safe above that number, and that she will probably reach ten thousand.

A gentleman who made quite an extended trip through the southern and western portion of the county the latter part of last week, reports that the cotton crop in the sections through which he traveled to be the finest that has been known at this season for many years. The cotton crop in every portion of the county is promising.

The Second Regiment closed its annual encampment at Highland Park, near Montgomery, last Tuesday. The camp was named Camp Pelham, in honor of the name and memory of one of the bravest officers in the Confederate army—Major John Pelham, of Calhoun, Calhoun county is proud of the record of this brave young soldier, and appreciates the honor which the Second Regiment has paid his memory.

The Senate last Tuesday passed the bill admitting Idaho as a State into the Union. In the discussion of the question Senator Vance opposed its admission on the following grounds:

"The preliminary proceedings had been unauthorized by any legislation; the population of the territory was not sufficient to entitle it to representation in the House; the Constitution, under which it proposed to come into the Union, was not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, in that it prescribes and discriminates men for their religious opinion and that the apportionment of its legislative districts was so notoriously unfair and one-sided that it ought not to receive the sanction of any fair and honest man in the Senate."

Let no man suffer himself to become a croaker during the hot summer months, but let us all stand close together and work united and harmoniously for Jacksonville's future growth and prosperity. There are many things which the citizens of the town could do to further the interests of the town by a united effort. One of the things which we could and should do is to improve the road across the mountain, and thus greatly increase the wagon trade here next fall. This would not only benefit the merchant, but help every interest of the town. We know several large towns which are sustained almost entirely by a wagon trade, and this is one thing Jacksonville should work for.

## THE ELECTION BILL.

When Harrison was made President of the United States he declared in his inaugural address that it was his policy to have a National election law passed. Since that day the administration, with the exception of Mr. Blaine, have been bonding all their efforts to have such a bill passed during the present session of Congress.

There were several Republicans who did not wish to stultify themselves by supporting such a measure as the Lodge Bill, but Reed and his followers applied the partisan lash until they succeeded in whipping into line all the Republicans in the House with two exceptions.

On last Wednesday, after a very exciting session, the bill passed the House by a vote of 155 to 149. Lehmbach and Coleman being the only two Republicans who voted against the bill.

The REPUBLICAN from time to time has pointed out the objectionable features in this bill. It is perfectly odious in the South, and is intended solely for the purpose of oppression in this portion of the Union.

It is hoped that this bill will take away a sufficient number of Democratic districts in the South to keep the Republicans in the majority in Congress, but in this hope we believe they will be disappointed. The South has had many things to contend with, and has learned to take care of her own interests, and she now has no idea of surrendering her political rights.

There is yet some hope of this measure being defeated by the Senate.

## INCREASE IN POPULATION.

The report of the County Health Officer shows that during last month the births in Calhoun county numbered 65 while there were only 20 deaths. The births for last month gives a birth rate of 28.75 per cent. per 1000 per year, while the death rate is only 10.67 per 1000 per year. This is a fine showing for the healthfulness of this county, and it is not an exception for the last report of the State Board of Health showed the death rate of Calhoun county for the year to be only 10.14 per cent. per 1000 per year, and the birth rate to be 27.35. There is no healthier country in this, or any other State, than Calhoun.

## A LITERARY SOCIETY.

Rev. Geo. B. Eager, D. D., published a card in the Hot Blast a few mornings since urging the importance of the people of Anniston of organizing a literary society. This reminded us of the fact that with the talent Jacksonville possesses, that she should by all means organize and sustain a first-class literary society. There is plenty of material here to make it a success, and all it needs is some one to take the lead in its organization. There is a duty which every one owes to society, and to those with whom he comes in contact, and this duty should prompt some of the leading professional gentlemen in this place to take the initiative in the organization of this society. Which one of our attorneys or pastors will take the lead in the organization of a literary society?

In response to a request from Hon. Isaac Grant, of the Clark County Democrat, Senator John T. Morgan furnishes a strong letter showing the danger and impracticability of the warehouse or sub-treasury scheme. He is fully convinced that no such measure can ever become a law, as is shown in the first opinion given in his letter, as follows:

1. "Not so many as 10 per cent. of the members who will ever be elected to either House of Congress will, after taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, be satisfied to so far pervert the powers of Congress as to place the Government in the attitude of issuing money out of its treasury, on a paper account, and on pledges of real or personal property for its repayment. So I am convinced that no such measure can ever become a law."

The free coinage bill was defeated in the House last week by twenty-one Democrats from the East deserting their party and voting with the Republicans. In the failure to pass this bill the Democrats have lost the greatest opportunity that has ever been presented to the party. The passage of the free coinage bill by Democratic votes would have thrown many of the Western States into the Democratic column, and not only insured the election of a Democratic Congress next fall, but the election of Grover Cleveland as the next President of the United States.

Bright and Frank Kelley were engaged in hauling coal at Patona, about one half mile south of Piedmont.

During the storm they left their team and went into a small shed near the railroad. The two men were standing in the place, Bright with his back against the side of the wall.

About 1:30 o'clock there was an unusually sharp streak of lightning followed by a terrific thunder clap. The bolt struck the small wooden shed and at the same time struck Bright on the head, felling him instantly. Kelley escaped unhurt but an ox team standing just outside of the shed received such a severe shock that the animals were felled to the ground.

The lightning struck Bright on the head, leaving a mark similar to one that would have been made by a bullet. His straw hat was torn in pieces, there being a black mark left on the ground where the bolt entered.

Piedmont now has an "original package" store. The man who handles the packages is from Rome, and we learn that public sentiment in that community is very strong against him and his business.

## LETTER FROM TATE SPRING.

TATE SPRING, TENNESSEE,  
June 30, 1890.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—The last copy of the REPUBLICAN reached us on Sunday and was a source of much gratification to the little colony of us here. We were rejoiced to hear of the continued finds of manganese that is attracting great attention. The discoveries of large deposits of this valuable ore at Jacksonville is greatly advertising the place. You would be astonished at the number of men here from all parts of the country who approach either Mr. Hammond or myself to talk about Jacksonville. It is to these we give the printed matter sent us from the Land Company office at our own request. Of course we do not obtrude this literature on any and everybody here; nor do we make advertising agents of ourselves, being here for recreation and health and not business; but when one wants to talk to us of our matchless country, it comes handy to have Mr. West's letters and other printed matter describing the same. I know of more than one man of large means here now who has his eye on Jacksonville and who will in due time make large investments there.

The first week that I was here the water kept me sick constantly; but it was only then doing me the most good. After that time I began to improve and for the past five days I have been gaining in flesh a pound a day right along. Mr. Hammond and his daughter Fannie are doing as well. Under the circumstances we will probably prolong our stay several days over the time we originally set to stay here. The company here for the most part are very pleasant people and I have formed some friendships here that I feel will last for life. When people are thus thrown off together from home surroundings acquaintance grows more rapidly and friendships form more readily. The only draw-back to one's social happiness is the inevitable bad little boy. He chatters when you want most to drink in the delicious music of the band. He interrupts when you are talking to a friend. He gets hurt and squalls and thus breaks into your best turned compliment to your lady *vis-a-vis*. I short he is a general nuisance and at times I thank my Heavenly Father that he has spared me the infliction of owning a boy; may more, I sometimes think that if I were Abraham and a certain boy I have in mind were Isaac and I had at a disadvantage with a knife in my hand I could pray the Lord not to produce the ram until I had completed the sacrifice. Well bred children have a charm that well bred grown people have and I love them; but when it comes to some of the small boys here—excuse me.

People come and go here all the time. Every day carries back loads off and brings in others to supply their places. Two or three weeks appears to be the limit of stay here with most visitors. It is said the water does its best work in the time. Mrs. O. E. Smith, of Anniston, left with her children this morning. Dr. Jones of Selma, goes to-morrow, but will leave his family. Hoping that these few lines may find all the readers of the REPUBLICAN fat and happy. I will close and go get another drink of water. L. W. G.

## KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Mr. George Alexander, who was here Thursday, informs us that last Wednesday afternoon a severe thunder storm was had at Piedmont, and a white man named Robt Bright, while loading a car with coal at Patona, near Piedmont, received a stroke of lightning from which he died instantly.

Thunder storms have been so frequent recently, and so much damage has been done by lightning, that the people grow nervous when they see signs of an approaching storm.

An old veteran said to us a few days since that during a storm he now experienced the same nervous sensation as when in the midst of a battle during the late unpleasantness between the States.

Since the above was put in type we have received the Piedmont Enquirer, which gives the following account of this death from lightning:

"Robert Bright, driver of a coal wagon for David Cowden, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon between four and five o'clock and instantly killed.

There was a pretty heavy thunder storm during the afternoon the flashes of lightning, which were accompanied by heavy peals of thunder, being very vivid.

Each Sunday school in the county is urged to send three delegates to the convention.

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Allow me to thank you for sending such a good remedy for headache to Montgomery.

S. L. Rose, 204 Dexter ave. Your druggist sells it.

EUFAULA, ALA., May 6th '90.

Preston Chemical Co., Gentlemen:

A single dose of your "Head-ache" cure made of neuralgia headache in half an hour.

J. M. KENDALL.

Your druggist sells it.

H. F. MONTGOMERY,

JACKSONVILLE, - ALA.,

N. P. and Ex-officio J. P.

Court held 1st and 3rd Monday in each month.

June 23-24.

B. G. McCLEEN,

County - Surveyor

## Election Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Notice is hereby given that L. Carson P. Carpenter as sheriff of said county will cause to be opened and held at the various places of voting in all the election precincts in said county on the 1st Monday in August, 1890, an election for the purpose of electing a Governor of the State of Alabama, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent of Education. Also member to represent Calhoun county in the General Assembly of Alabama and a Superintendent of Education, etc. Notice is hereby given that the following named persons are appointed Inspectors and Returning Officers of said election for their respective election precincts in said county, as herein-after named to wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

H. F. Montgomery, S. J. Stevenson, Ferdinand Glasser, Inspectors. Returning Officer, T. H. Matthews.

BEAT NO. 2.

E. T. Clark, C. Martin, H. C. Weaver, Inspectors. Returning Officer, E. Crossley.

BEAT NO. 3.

J. M. LeGrand, T. V. Finley, M. W. Woodruff, Inspectors. Returning Officer, J. R. Lambert.

BEAT NO. 4.

M. W. Webster, Minor Grogan, Jas. Canadas, Inspectors. Returning Officers, W. Y. Wilson.

BEAT NO. 5.

John S. Wilbanks, J. M. Moore, Frank Morris, Inspectors. Returning Officer, R. C. Hayne.

BEAT NO. 6.

W. G. Duke, J. D. Pruitt, O. E. Usry, Inspectors. Returning Officer, Robt B. Dickie.

BEAT NO. 7.

R. A. Hollingsworth, N. J. Stephens, J. W. Westford, Inspectors. Returning Officer, C. W. Howell.

BEAT NO. 8.

D. C. Doss, Geo. Rowland, John H. Price, Inspectors. Returning Officer, Joe Dale.

BEAT NO. 9.

E. D. McClelen, Thomas Nabors, Geo. W. Allison, Inspectors. Returning Officer, J. C. Nabors.

BEAT NO. 10.

T. H. Arnett, Robt Drefeese, J. C. Watson, Inspectors. Returning Officer, R. A. Murray.

BEAT NO. 11.

E. T. Williams, A. N. Ward, W. C. Scarborough, Inspectors. Returning Officer, A. P. Foster.

BEAT NO. 12.

W. H. Davis, D. A. Wright, Eba Scarborough, Inspectors. Returning Officer, G. W. Brown.

BEAT NO. 13. (Choccolocco)

S. N. Milligan, James Young, A. H. Borders, Inspectors. Returning Officer, W. W. Grisham.

BEAT NO. 14. (Oxford)

J. M. Stewart, T. M. Draper, W. F. Higgins, Inspectors. Returning Officer, C. C. Mattison.

BEAT NO. 15. (Oxanna)

F. E. Galbreath, E. M. Lewis, S. L. Newsome, Inspectors. Returning Officer, (Marshal) Waters.

BEAT NO. 16.

H. G. Barnes, L. A. Hanks, F. M. Savage, Inspectors. Returning Officer, D. C. Graham.

BEAT NO. 17.

S. K. Cunningham, L. L. Allen, L. F. Greer, Inspectors. Returning Officer, G. W. Dunston.

BEAT NO. 18.



**THE YEMPH AND THE HAMMOCK.**

BY THE TOWN CRIER.

'Tis pleasant to swing in a hammock  
In those drowsy days of June,  
While some one else in a hammock  
Is humming a sweet love tune.

Too lazy to read, too lazy  
To even attempt to think,  
Not quite too lazy to swallow,  
The longest and least drink.

Too lazy to brush the ashes  
That fall from the good cigar,  
While lulled by the lazy murmur  
Of the lazy ocean afar.

And she in the nearest hammock,  
An apotheosis of June,  
Wearing the cooing of muslin,  
Humming a lazy tune.

Permit one perfect ankle,  
Over the side of the netting drop,  
Thinking, no doubt, her neighbor  
Is quite too lazy to look.

The tune is ended, then silence  
For fifteen minutes or more,  
And, then, in the thrilling treble  
A delicate maiden snore.

By Pan, 'tis a pretty picture,  
This nymph in a noontide dream,  
While full on her cheek's fair roses,  
Through the leaves falls an amorous beam.

This sun, however, means freckles,  
Which would be an awful shame,  
She must know it, though to distract  
her.

May bring the intruder blame.

A start—"I beg your pardon,  
I crave my lady's grace,  
But the sun, as you may perceive now,  
Was falling full on your face.

A smile of soft forgiveness,  
A pressure of finger tips,  
"Many thanks, but I thought I felt  
sir,

The heat of the sun on my lips."

An Iowa Judge Sets at Naught a Decision of the State's Supreme Tribunal.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 17.—The Iowa courts are reversing each other's "original package" decisions with agility and dispatch. Last week two district judges rendered contrary decisions, one holding that an "original package" is an unbroken case just as it is received from the confignor, the other that any subdivision of a case properly sealed with contents intact would fulfil the requirements. Before the now famous "original package" decision was rendered by the Federal Supreme Court the Supreme Court had defined on "original package" to be a flask, bottle, keg or barrel—anything in which the goods were put up, without regard to the manner of their shipment. Today Judge Kavanagh of the Polk county district court, in the State vs Chambers overruled the Supreme court decision. Chambers imported two cases, one containing a dozen bottles, the other a keg, all filled with liquor. Chambers admitted that he drew of the liquor from the keg into quart bottles. In this condition it was seized, and Judge Kavanagh today ordered the whole outfit condemned. Even the lawyers are likely to become entangled in the labyrinth of conflicting judicial rulings constantly emanating from the Iowa bench. The original package alone sits serene in their presence, until some thirsty citizen appropriates it and induces it to become "massed in the common property of the State."

A pair of harmless spotted snakes relates an exchange, were released in the hull of a river steamer at Pittsburg some time ago, and shortly after there was great commotion among the hordes of rats which infested the vessel. One night hundreds of the rodents were seen scampering ashore on the lines by which the boat was moored. The evacuation continued all night, and in the morning the captain found both the snakes dead, having been literally torn to pieces by the infuriated animals, but not one of the latter was found on the boat.

Gold in Alabama.

ANNISTON, June 29.—The daily Blast of tomorrow will contain the particulars of one of the most wonderful gold discoveries ever made in the United States. The mines are located in Cleburne county thirty miles from this city. The specimens brought here today are of amazing richness and would yield \$300 per ton.

Solid nuggets have been found weighing from 10 to 100 pennyweight. A company was formed at once to develop the property with Mr. William Noble, the celebrated iron manufacturer, as president.

It is announced by the North American Review that one of the leaders of the Republican party will contribute to the July number of the Review an adverse criticism on the action of Speaker Reed. The article is "an unusually striking one, but every effort is to be made to conceal the identity of its author." Doesn't a "leader of the Republican party" dare have it known that he objects to Reed's performances?—National Democrat.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50cts. J. T. DOSTER & CO.

QUITMAN READ, Executor.

The demand for Smith's Tonic Syrup is unequalled by any other chill and fever remedy. My sales are surprising. J. L. Doster, E. C. burg, Ill.

## Surprising Testimony.

Many physicians who have examined into the merits of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), have been confronted with testimony which they deemed surprising, and thus convinced of its wonderful efficacy, have not failed to prescribe it in their practice as occasion required.

H. L. Cassidy, Kennebunk, Ga., writes: "For two years my wife was a greater sufferer. Skilled physicians did her no good. Her mouth was one solid ulcer. Her body was broken out in sores, and she lost a beautiful head of hair. Three bottles of B. B. B. cured her completely, incredible as it may sound, and she is now the mother of a healthy three months old baby clear from any scrofulous taint."

A. H. Morris, Pine Bluff, Ark., writes: "Hot Springs and several doctors failed to cure me of running ulcers on my leg. B. B. B. effected a wonderfully quick cure after everything else had failed."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00.

J. T. DOSTER, & CO.

## The Discovery of America

by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, opened the way for many wonderful developments, but to none of greater importance to suffering humanity than Swift's Specific, the world-renowned remedy for Blood Poison.

Be sure to get the genuine. Like every other good thing, S. S. is imitated and aped by hundreds of people, who prey on the credulity of suffering humanity. Do not be imposed on by any of these imitations. Many of them contain poisons, and are dangerous. There is only one S. S. and there is nothing like it. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO. Atlanta, Ga.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents.

J. T. DOSTER & CO.

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County,

Under and by virtue of a decree rendered by the Probate Court of said county, I will as Commissioner appointed by said probate Court, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 30th day of June 1890, the following Real Estate, to-wit: Two hundred and thirty-three (233) yards in width of the East end of the S½ and N½ of SE½ and S½ of NE½ of 1/4 of T. 12, R. 12, containing 40 acres or less, lying in and partly outside the corporation line of the town of Jacksonville, Alabama.

TERMS OF SALE—On a credit of one and two years in two equal payments with interest from date, notes with good personal security will be required.

B. J. MATTHEWS, Commissioner.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court for the 10th Division of the Northeastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama rendered at the April Term 1890 of said court in the cause of John F. Davis & Son vs. T. A. Davis, S. N. Milligan et al., I will as Register of said court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Monday the 4th day of August 1890 the following described real estate to-wit: Fourteen acres and six poles, part of the S½ of NW½ of 1/4, eight acres being lot No. 4, northeast division of the plan of old Davisville, Ala., all in Sec. 12, T. 16, south, R. 9, east. Also house and lot in Choccolocco, Ala., described as follows: Beginning at a rock near the house and running East five hundred and sixty feet to the road; thence along the railroad two hundred and ten feet; thence East of the road to beginning corner, two hundred and ten feet; thence running down said line South two hundred and ten feet; thence a Little North of West, two hundred and fifty feet, thence up rail road four hundred and ninety-six feet; thence East eighty-five feet to a stake, thence south to the beginning corner on hundred and sixty seven feet containing four and one-third acres more or less. Said lands will be sold as the property of said debtors to satisfy and discharge this decree.

W. M. HANES, Register.

June 23-4.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Executorship upon the estate of Edwin T. Read, Jr., deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. E. F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 28th day of April, 1890, in the County of Calhoun, Alabama, it is hereby declared that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

W. M. HANES, Register.

June 23-4.

L. L. SWAN, Trustee.

June 23-4.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

June 23-4.

E. M. REID, J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.,

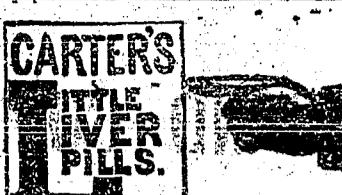
Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale.

Courts the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

June 23-4.

B. G. McCLELLAN,

County Surveyor.



## CURE

ICK Headache and relieve all the trouble indi-

cated to a nervous disorder no one, as we

knows, can cure. Distress after

eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their after

success has been shown in curing

the cure of the stomach and the

liver, the cure of the stomach and the

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1890.

VOLUME. 54.

## JUDGE CRISP'S LETTER

TO THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE OF HIS DISTRICT.

In Answer to the Questions Sent  
The Evils of Legislation For The  
Classes—His Views On The  
Sub-Treasury Bill—A Plan  
For Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Judge Crisp has written a letter to the alliance of his district. It is in reply to the alliance questions which were sent him to be answered. By those who have read the letter it is pronounced the ablest yet written on the subject, and it is one of which all thinking farmers approve. After mentioning the reception of the questions, the letter is as follows:

### THE JUDGE'S LETTER.

"For the seven years last past I have had the honor of representing in Congress, as a Democrat, the people of the third district of Georgia. During my services here I have had frequent occasions to investigate, to discuss and to vote upon public measures, and representing, as I do, a district whose most important industry is agriculture, quite naturally I have devoted much attention and thought to the existing and proposed laws which directly relate to or affect those engaged therein. One at all acquainted with the legislation of the last twenty-five years must be impressed with the fact that very much of it has been in favor of classes at the expense of the masses of the people. Class legislation is wrong—that is, any law which grants to one person or class of persons the rights, advantages and privileges which may not be enjoyed by every other person or class of persons is unjust, and violates the fundamental principle of Democratic government—"equality." When you contribute your money in the way of taxes to support the government, you do not do so in order that special favors or privileges shall be granted to anybody, but you do so in order that the government, honestly and economically administered, may be enabled to discharge its functions granting "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none."

### THE FARMERS INVESTIGATING.

The departure from these well understood and just principles has resulted in giving us a rich government, but making us a poor people. A few have built up immense fortunes, but the masses are poor. The rich grow richer, the poor grow poorer. The burdens of those in debt are made heavier and the value of fixed incomes is increased. It is not surprising then that the farmers who have been oppressed by unjust exactions are beginning to investigate for themselves the condition of the laws, and to ask why there should not be some effort to lighten the load under which they stagger. The alliance, as I understand it, was designed for the purpose of aiding and enabling the farmers of the country, by investigation, to understand, and by organization to overthrow and repeal, those laws which deny "equal rights to all," and which grant "special privileges to any." In that under-taking all lovers of justice and fair play must certainly bid you God speed, and I shall deem it not only a duty, but a pleasure, both in office and out of it, to contribute whatever of industry and ability I possess to aid and cheer you in the struggle.

### THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

This brings me to the last question propounded—that relating to the sub-treasury bill. So far as that measure seeks to afford relief and assistance to those engaged in the productions of the articles mentioned therein, it has my hearty sympathy. But it does not occur that the object sought would be accomplished by its passage, nor does it appear that the bill conforms to that principle which you and I, and all other good Democrats, so ardently advocate—"civil rights to all, and special privileges to none."

The bill would require the expenditure of millions of money for the erection of warehouses. This money must be raised by taxation, and all of our people would be required to pay their proportionate part thereof. Thousands of United States officers would have to be appointed to manage, control and superintend such warehouses, and these officers would have to be appointed by the president of the United States, courts or the heads of departments of the United States, and the constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, denies to congress the power of passing any law which would give to the people of any State or community the right of themselves electing such managers. The president, the heads of departments and nearly all the judges of the United States courts belong to the Republican party, so that we might, if the law was passed, confidently expect such managers to be Republicans; and, judging by the appointments made in the South for the past eighteen months, we might also expect them to be such Republicans as are not entitled to the confidence and esteem of the people, and whose chief desire and purpose

pool and sold here for \$1. The American manufacturer of hats would have to sell a like hat at the same price or go out of the business. A tariff law which imposes a duty or tax of forty-seven per cent. on imported hats, would force the American purchaser of the same for a like hat to pay \$1.47 for it and would enable the American manufacturer to charge \$1.47 for the same American hat. This makes clear the tax that is put upon the buyers of hats, and it also makes clear at whose expense and how the American manufacturer is protected. The tariff law thus increases the price of nearly everything the farmers have to buy, and while the increase on any one article may not be very great in the aggregate it amounts to more than a thousand million dollars. This vast sum is unjustly taken from the farmers and other consumers in the United States and given to a privileged class, the manufacturers.

If our laws accorded "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," a large part of these millions, instead of going into the treasury to be extravagantly expended, or into the pockets of the protective manufacturers to add to the enormous fortunes, now possessed by many of that class, would remain in the pockets of the people where they rightly belong.

### OPPOSED TO THE BANKING SYSTEM.

I favor the passage of such laws as will prevent speculators and combines, that seek to interfere with the prices of prime necessities and productions. I am opposed to our national banking laws, for the reason that they grant special privileges to the banks organized thereunder and discriminate against the farmer. I do not believe that any private corporation should be given the right to regulate, to any extent, the amount of legal tender money that should be in circulation. I do not believe that it is just or right that private corporations should be permitted to contract or expand, at will, the currency of the country. I favor, and have in the forty-ninth congress and this session spoken and voted in favor of the free coinage of silver. I favor, too, the issue of such an additional amount of treasury notes as will give us money sufficient to answer the demands of trade and commerce.

I believe that the agricultural laboring classes are now suffering more from a contraction of the currency than from any other cause. We have not enough money in the country. The consequence is that the purchasing power of money is unduly enhanced. The prices of what the farmer has to sell are too low and the burden of his debts is too great. Let me illustrate this: Suppose a bank held your note for \$120. If there was money enough in the country for the wants of trade, cotton would bring say 12 cents a pound, and two bales of cotton would pay the debt. If the currency was greatly contracted, as it has been and now is, you could get only say 8 cents a pound for your cotton, and it would take three bales to pay the same debt. The amount of the debt in dollars has not changed at all, and yet legislation contrasting the currency has increased your burden to the extent of one bale of cotton, and at the same time increased the value of the note held by the bank the same amount. The contraction of the currency has inflicted upon the masses of the people undoubted injury, and a proper increase of the circulating medium would afford us more immediate relief than almost any law that could be passed.

### THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

This brings me to the last question propounded—that relating to the sub-treasury bill. So far as that measure seeks to afford relief and assistance to those engaged in the productions of the articles mentioned therein, it has my hearty sympathy. But it does not occur that the object sought would be accomplished by its passage, nor does it appear that the bill conforms to that principle which you and I, and all other good Democrats, so ardently advocate—"civil rights to all, and special privileges to none."

The bill would require the expenditure of millions of money for the erection of warehouses. This money must be raised by taxation, and all of our people would be required to pay their proportionate part thereof. Thousands of United States officers would have to be appointed to manage, control and superintend such warehouses, and these officers would have to be appointed by the president of the United States, courts or the heads of departments of the United States, and the constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, denies to congress the power of passing any law which would give to the people of any State or community the right of themselves electing such managers. The president, the heads of departments and nearly all the judges of the United States courts belong to the Republican party, so that we might, if the law was passed, confidently expect such managers to be Republicans; and, judging by the appointments made in the South for the past eighteen months, we might also expect them to be such Republicans as are not entitled to the confidence and esteem of the people, and whose chief desire and purpose

would be to stir up strife between the races, thus disturbing that peace and harmony which is so essential to our prosperity. I fear, too, that other grievances would result from the passage of the bill.

The farmers whose necessities did not demand an advance of money, of course, would not incur the expense of storage, insurance and interest incident to a deposit of their cotton in the warehouses when they could avoid this and at the same time get the advance in price by simply keeping their cotton under shelter at home. This class would necessarily have to bear the increased taxation necessary to raise the money to execute the law and would receive no benefit therefrom. The merchant, the doctor, the mechanic, the day laborer, the wool raiser, the saw mill owner, the turnpike producers, and all others of every occupation who do not have to deposit the articles mentioned in the bill, would be required to pay their proportionate part of the taxes necessary to sustain the system, and yet could obtain no privileges thereunder. Shall we, who have so long, so earnestly and so justly insisted upon the repeal of all laws which are for the exclusive benefit of others, now abandon that principle? Unfortunately, many of our best farmers and best men are in debt, and that, too, without fault on their part. If it could be made clearly to appear that the proposed law would benefit or assist them in the heroic struggle they are now making for relief from their embarrassments, that would be very much in its favor; but a careful examination of the provisions of the bill and much thought devoted its probable effect has satisfied me that no substantial good to any class could come from it. I fear it might unsettle values; I fear it would invite injurious speculation in farm products; I fear it would result in great loss to those whose necessities prompted them to deposit their crops, and I fear it would make certain and easy the formation of combinations and trusts to control, at the will of the speculator, the price of the prime necessities of life.

Sympathizing fully and unreservedly with the object and purpose of your organization, I think I can suggest a better plan than that proposed in the sub-treasury bill—a plan more likely to relieve the people; a plan not open to objection, and one which we are more likely to be able to carry out than any other which promises relief. The farmers need relief; they need speedy relief, and I submit that it is the part of wisdom in choosing a measure or measures to afford it, and to press such as we can reasonably hope to pass, and such as experience has demonstrated will accomplish our purpose, rather than to insist upon one that is novel; which involves the expenditure of vast sums of money; which many of our best and most worthy farmers oppose; which many persons believe would prove a curse rather than a blessing, and which, I venture to say, it would be almost, if not quite impossible to pass. Recognizing fully the pressing necessity for relief, the remedy I would suggest is: Increase largely the currency of the country, so that the burdens of those in debt will be lightened; provide for the free coinage of silver; reduce greatly the tariff, so that the millions that are now annually unjustly exacted from the people may remain with them; repeal all laws of every kind and character which grant to any person or class of persons special privileges and advantages over others, and insist upon an economical administration of the affairs of the government. The farmers all over the country are investigating the cause of the languishing condition of agriculture. They will find it in the special and class legislation of the republican party to which I have referred. When the cause is clearly understood, it seems to me the remedy should appear to them, and simple they will find it, and organization and co-operation will enable them to find it most quickly in the repeal of special and class legislation; in the increase of currency; in an economical administration of the affairs of the government, and in the enforcement of the principle so well expressed in the motto of your order: "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

I have written at some length, because I could not, in fewer words, define my position, and I have written frankly and candidly because I fully realize and recognize your rights as friends and as democrats, to know my views on any public question. I have always believed that between a representative and the people whom he represents there should be perfect candor and frankness. I have always acted upon the idea, and no consideration personal to myself will ever prompt me to depart therefrom. Representing a district whose chief industry is agriculture, numbering among my dearest and nearest friends many enraged, and bound in the factories of the district by the strongest ties of gratitude for their past kindness, confidence and support, I would be strange indeed if I were not only willing, but anxious, to urge and advocate any just measure that promised to afford them, in the

slightest degree, relief from the unequal and oppressive laws which they have so long endured in silence; which have contributed so much to their present depressed condition and which are so odious, so indefensible and so unjust.

Sincerely yours,  
CHARLES F. CRISP.

This letter was mailed some days ago.

### Chicago Vanquished by Boston.

Footpad (presenting pistol)—"Fork over your rhino, and be quick about it!"

Near-sighted Bostonian—"Begin don!"

(Sternly) "No monkeying! Unlimer! Produce the scads!"

"Pardon me, but I do not apprehend the drift of your question."

"Cease your patter! Don't you see I've got the drop? Unload your boodle!"

"I am totally at a loss, my dear sir, to perceive the relevancy of your observations or to—"

"Clap a stopper on your gab and whack up, or I'll let 'er speak! Turn out your bundle quick! Get a squirm on you!"

"Is there any peculiarity in the external seeming of my apparel or demeanor, sir, that impels you, a total stranger to—"

"Once more, you dash-bedashed bloke, will you uncork that swag?"

(Hopelessly bewildered) "My dear friend, I confess my utter inability to gather any coherent idea from the fragmentary observations you have imparted. There is something radically irreconcilable and incapable of correlation in the vocabularies with which we endeavor to make the reciprocal or correspondent interchange of our ideas intelligible. You will pardon me if I suggest that synchronization of purpose is equally indispensable with homogeneity of cerebral impression, as well as parallelism of idiom and—"

But the highwayman had fled in dismay.—Chicago Tribune.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.

Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists  
Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnair & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

### Died the Old Farmer Lie?

Sheffield Enterprise.

An old farmer living near Sheffield was just beaming with joy a few weeks ago, he confidently told the reporter, over a brimming glass of soda water that he had made or was on the eve of making one of the greatest discoveries since Newton discovered that an apple or a whole fruit store would come down if thrown above. The reporter naturally expected to hear a new perpetual motion scheme or to be shown a "sightograph," but neither did the old farmer living near Sheffield was of an agricultural nature. He had crossed a slip of cord grape vine with a mountain sprout watermelon vine and was expecting to husband grapes the size of watermelons. Well, yesterday he turned up, but the beam was not with him, and as he "chunked" several sides of bacon into his wagon they fell with a spiteful rattle that seemed to assist him in throwing off his bad humor. When he saw the reporter he came bravely forward and said in a slightly emotional tone: "Look here, yer know them grapes I was talking about? Well, instead of them growin' big es watermelons, whatte'r they recon happen ed?" The reporter didn't guess—no revenue in guessing. "Well, sir, I went out yesterday and took a look at the vines I grafted an' I'll be turned if they want chuck full o' ripe watermelons no bigger than grapes."

The reporter walked silently away.

### Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Smith's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This exclaims plainly more than a million dollars were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side of chest, use Smith's Puras Plaster.

J. T. DOSTER & CO.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is in session at Ashville, N. C.

## NO FORCE BILL THIS YEAR.

### THAT SEEKS TO BE THE PROSPECT NOW.

Republican Senators Reluctant to Adopt a Gag Rule—Efforts of the Schemers to Pass the Rascally Measure.

Washington National Democrat.

Do the Republicans really intend to pass the Reed force bill?

If they do, can the Democrats in the Senate prevent them from doing it?

These are the conundrums of the hour in Washington.

As we go to press the situation seems to be that while a considerable number of Republican Senators are very anxious to pass the Reed bill in a more or less modified form, there is also a considerable number of Republican Senators who are not at all anxious to do this thing at the present session, and whose indifference bids fair to defeat the purposes of the hot heads.

But the Democratic Senators are prepared for anything that the Republicans may attempt to do, and if a purpose is manifested to crowd the present session, of the bill will be resisted by every expedient which ingenuity can devise or endurance sustain.

The facts in regard to the feeling in the Senate are probably well summarized by Senator Hearst, of California, in an interview. He says:

"I sincerely believe the measure does not command the approval of Senators Davis, Teller, Wolcott, Mitchell, Jones or Allison, in the West, or of Senators Aldrich, Morrill or Edmunds, in the East. In fact, I am somewhat inclined to think that quite a number of Republicans in the House voted for the bill only because they were satisfied it would be killed in the Senate. I am thoroughly satisfied in my own mind that the Lodge election bill will never pass, even if it should get through the Senate with a slight amendment that would necessitate its return to the House, I believe it would fail there with all the arbitrary measures Speaker Reed might attempt to force."

Concerning the Republicans who do not desire to see the bill become a law Senator Hearst says: "In their own consciousness, as I think, they are satisfied that the passage of the bill would prove more of an injury than an advantage to their party. The Senators are conscious of the mutual interdependence of the North and the South to secure the material prosperity of the whole country; they are not ignorant of the fact that a law like that contemplated in this bill could only be enforced in the South by the armed power of the Government; that while this would not, and could not, bring about a reversal of anything like a sectional general conflict, there would be local contests at every point where the South was threatened with negro domination; that such contests must arrest the development and destroy the present prosperity of the South, resulting in the loss of a large proportion of the vast amount of Northern capital now invested in that section."

The Republican Senators have held several caucuses during the past week for the consideration of some method of putting a stop to debate in the Senate, which the advocates of the force bill clearly see is the only possible method of making the passage of the bill even possible. In pursuit of a resolution adopted at the first caucus, the chairman, Mr. Edmunds, appointed Senators Hoar, Spooner, Frye and Moody, together with Senators Aldrich, Sherman and Ingalls (the Republican members of the rules committee) to report as a caucus committee, upon the question of changing the rules of the Senate so as to provide for a closure of debate at the will of the majority, and to ascertain and report how that result can be attained if deemed necessary.

These Senators reported a form of rule at a caucus held on Monday evening, which is described as "the previous question in a modified form." The Senators discussed proposed rule for nearly three hours, and then rejected it. The trouble was said to be in the wording of the rule. Members of the committee admitted that the language of their proposal was a little involved, and other Senators said very frankly that they could not understand it. It limited debate, but it did so in a very roundabout way. The discussion ended with a vote referring the rule back to the special committee, with instructions to prepare another one that would accomplish the desired end in a way that all could understand, and that would not be by its wording stir up a rumpus, to be settled in the Senate. Then, by what is officially declared to have been a large majority, it was agreed that when a satisfactory rule had been drawn up it would be adopted.

The fact is that the Republicans were unable to agree as to what shall be considered "a reasonable time" for the continuance of debate.

J. T. DOSTER & CO.

Bryce and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, as a guarantee, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing.

J. T. DOSTER & CO.

Illustration of Protection.

Our people pay \$220,000,000 tax on foreign goods, which goes into the treasury, and they pay at least \$800,000,000 enhanced price on home made goods, which goes into the

# The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

JULY 26, 1890.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOS. G. JONES,

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

J. D. BARRON,

FOR TREASURER,

JOHN L. COBBS,

FOR AUDITOR,

CYRUS D. HOGUE,

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

WM. L. MARTIN,

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

JOHN G. HARIS,

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

W. P. COOPER,

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,

M. H. LANE.

AFTER JUDGE BOX.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I noticed a communication some days ago in the Age-Herald, about the one man power of our Supreme Court and suggesting that change be had in its members, that some of the old-time historical respect and confidence may return to the Supreme Judicial tribunal of the State.

While there is a growing disposition among the people of the State to enforce the recognition of the rights of the masses in government, I hope to see the change come in the members of that court, at the next election.

But it is no less important for the people of this, the 7th judicial circuit, to look to the office of its presiding Judge. We have a Judge at present that has concluded that he is court and jury too. The jury system of our land has come to us from our mother country. It is one of those privileges that has come to us from the expenditure of much blood and treasure—arrested from the hand of tyranny and oppression. Trial by jury has ever been deemed by the Anglo-Saxon people as a bulwark of their liberties and a sacred protection to their rights of property. But here in this, the 7th judicial circuit of the State of Alabama, we have a man who has repeatedly usurped the functions of the jury. His court is strictly a one-man power, unless the verdict of the jury is in strict accord with his own notion of the facts. He does not hesitate to set aside verdicts of a jury half so much as he hesitates to change an order of his own making. The verdict of the Court is, without the slightest hesitation, substituted for the verdict of the jury. Juries, and jury trial, under his reign, are practically abolished. He not only invades the province of the jury in civil cases where the rights of property are involved, when as it seems he may carry favor in certain quarters, but he has gone further, and in a case where a man's liberty was in jeopardy, in a criminal trial, arbitrarily, capriciously, tyrannically, and without authority of law, dismissed a jury for discharging a prisoner when they were the sole judges of the facts; and when too, that jury was composed of twelve of as competent, enlightened and virtuous men as reside in our county. We should look to our liberties and rights of property, and try to find a man next time who is not a usurper, nor an autocrat like Speaker Reed, but one who has some respect for the sacred functions of twelve honest and capable jurors, and for the institutions which have come to us through centuries.

CITIZEN.

Notes From Schenck's Springs (Sulphur Springs).

Sulphur Springs, Ala., July 25.—Quite a number of Jacksonville and Tredgar people have rented the cottages at this famous summer resort to spend the summer.

The following have arrived and are enjoying the water:

Mr. Jerome Vaudant, wife and daughter; Mrs. C. E. Boudrant and daughter, Lula; Mrs. Seab Matthews, Misses Lena Matthews and Minnie Matthews; Mr. Ed Vaudant and Master Whit Matthews.

The parties who have already been here two weeks are receiving so much benefit from the waters that they will remain until September 1st.

The party will be joined later by Mrs. Matthews' mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, of Jacksonville.

Mr. Charlie Boudrant, of Jacksonville, has paid his wife and daughter a flying visit this week.

Mrs. McClusky and daughters spent Sunday with the Jacksonville party who are summering at the Springs.

Mrs. Fannie H. Hayden, relief of the late Thos. H. Hayden, died at her home in Talladega recently. Her remains were interred in the family lot in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Support the nominees of the party.

## LITTLE HELEN KELLAR.

Her Remarkable Intellect, Thought Born Deaf and Blind.

The following, written for the Nashville American, concerning little Helen Keller, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., contains a beautiful little narrative worthy of a place in the story book. The writer says:

Although this "little marvel of the nineteenth century" is widely known as one to whom the power of speech has been miraculously restored after years of silence, yet she possesses many remarkable characteristics which are calculated to win the admiration of the general public, but which are not so well known. When her tender age, and the fact of her having been totally blind and deaf from infancy are taken into consideration, her literary attainments are astonishing. To give one or two examples: During her last term at the Perkins Institute she was one day placed among other pupils in a class undergoing examination in geography; the teacher desired each scholar to write a description of New York city from memory, giving the class so many minutes in which to complete the task. When the time expired she called upon each pupil to hand up her paper. Not one had succeeded in filling out a page except little Helen. She had written seven pages, and ended her graphic description thus: "People from all the countries in the world come to New York city, that is why it is called a cosmopolitan city!"

A district Farmers' Alliance, representing the Alliances of several counties, has been organized at Selma. The Baptists University is to cost \$60,000 and the new public school building \$15,000, to be built at Florence.

Professor J. B. Little, of Greenville, has been elected superintendent of the Alabama Military Academy at Huntsville.

The chimney of the probate office in Greensboro was struck by lightning on Thursday last and badly shattered.

Fifty additions to the various churches was the result of the recent meeting held by Rev. J. B. Culpeper, at Lafayette.

Nice, new and handsome store houses are now being built within a radius of two blocks of the court house at Florence.

There are six brick yards in operation at Florence, and yet they find it impossible to supply the demand for brick.

Florence has a population of 6,000. Three years ago it had a population of 1,250. The increase is nearly 500 per cent in that time.

John H. Bell announces himself an independent candidate for the Legislature from Cleburne county, and declares for Kolb for Senator.

Prof. J. B. Little, of Greenville, has declined the nomination of Superintendent of Education of Butler county, and J. C. Ward has been chosen.

Sheriff Murphy has offered a reward of \$25 for the arrest and safe delivery to him of Daniel Barnes, the prisoner who made his escape from the Huntsville jail several nights since.

Abbeville Times: Not a single peach or apple has been brought to market this year. There is none in the country, the cold having destroyed everything in the fruit line.

Clayton Courier: Rufus Clark killed on Wednesday, on the farm of Mr. Carter Thomas, two miles from town, a rattle snake, which was five feet and four inches long and had twenty rattles.

"Do you pray?" was the first query.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"What do you pray for?"

When Miss Sullivan translated this second question on her fingers to Helen, a lovely smile lit up the dear child's face, as she answered in her newly found voice:

"I pray to be made beautiful within, and free from every taint and sin."

The vanquished divine had no more to say.

Mr. Whittier, having manifested a desire to see Helen, she paid him a visit before leaving Boston for her home in Tuscaloosa; the venerable poet was delighted with her, and could hardly be persuaded to part with her. Dr. O. W. Holmes was also greatly pleased with the wonderful child, and insisted upon devoting himself to her exclusively during her stay, although the room was full of guests who had come to do him honor.

At Home at Last.

A Soldier Gets Home From The War And Creates a Sensation.

Opelika, Ala., July 21.—The return of John McGee to his former home in Chambers County, Friday, has created a big sensation. McGee, a young man of 18 years of age, went to the war in the Sixth Alabama Regiment, of which Gen. John B. Gordon was First Lieutenant. In the famous charge made by that regiment in the battle of the Seven Pines, McGee was among the missing, and it was supposed that he was killed until yesterday when he presented himself with full proofs of his identity. It seems that he was taken prisoner and carried to Johnson's Island, but found it so difficult to pursue his journey southward that he accepted the hospitality of a farmer near Zalito, whose daughter he subsequently married, and there he has remained ever since. He found his mother and father both dead upon his return, but his four brothers and three sisters are all living around the old homestead.

RUTH ARGYLL.

Two negro boys, twin brothers, named Edwards, fell asleep on the East Tennessee track near Talladega yesterday. A passing train killed both.

When a man knows and knows that he knows, he is wise; follow him.

## STATE NEWS.

Prairieville wants an ice factory. Unintown will have an ice factory.

Ozark is to have a new Masonic temple.

Judge L. J. Standifer of Gadsden is dead.

There was a grand rally at Hartville Monday.

Ex-Mayor Stewart's house was burned at Attalla.

A great deal of building is going on in Greenville.

Many new buildings are being erected in Ozark.

Ex-Governor Edward A. O'Neal is quite sick in St. Louis.

Capt. Dan Ledyard, a prominent citizen of Florence is dead.

A new company, the Light Guards, is being organized at Decatur.

Eufaula now has a very good prospect of having a supply of artesian water.

Rains throughout the State have made the crop prospects the best in years.

A big Democratic meeting was held in Centre yesterday. Col. Jones was present.

An effort is being made to organize a military company at Fayette Court House.

The financial condition of Marengo county is excellent, her paper being worth dollar for dollar.

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When a man knows and knows that he knows, he is wise; follow him.

Fred Wagner, of Fort Payne, is reported to have closed contracts with Davis & Robison to build 300 coke ovens at Middlesborough, Ky.

Tuscaloosa Gazette: Mr. John Findley, Jr., of Northport, on yester-

day had an exhibition, in this city, a

break of nature that is not often seen.

It was two large well-developed wa-

termelons, grown from the same

stem. The oldest watermelon raisers

who viewed the curiosity declared

that they never saw anything like it

before. Mr. Findley should, if pos-

sible, preserve it for exhibition at the

State Fair.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. April 27, '90.

Preston Chemical Co., Gentlemen:

I suffered—suffered—suffered

from headache. To-day at 5 o'clock I

purchased a bottle of your "Head-ache"

at Fowler's Drug Store. I took a dose

at once and inside of 30 minutes my

headache was entirely gone.

Allow me to thank you for sending

such a good remedy for headache to

Montgomery.

S. L. ROSE, 204 Dexter ave.

Your druggist sells it.

W. M. HAMES, Register.

# The Republican.

Issued Weekly.

## Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square.  
Local advertisements \$1 per line.  
Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One year, Six Months, Seventy-five Cents.  
Three Months, Forty Cents.  
Subscription must invariably be paid in advance, and will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

## LOCAL.

A Oney.  
"Yes, you may love me when I'm old,  
But I'll say I'm sure,  
But swear by this tenth plate of cream,  
You'll love me when I'm poor."

Miss Julia Crook has gone to Talladega for a short visit.

Mr. J. O. Camp, is visiting relatives in Dalton, Ga. this week.

Mr. D. C. Hyatt, of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Thursday.

Capt. E. G. Caldwell, of Anniston, spent last Sunday in Jacksonville.

Mrs. Sallie Broyles, of Palistone, Tex. is visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

Maj. H. F. Vernon has returned from Piedmont Springs, much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Swan left Thursday for Cleveland, Tenn., on a visit to friends and relatives.

Local coal dealers are getting in their supply now, before the annual coal famine.

Dr. Ayers has a very handsome new buggy, drawn by a speedy "Bucephalus."

Miss Newton McCraw, of Alpine, is the guest of Miss Hannah Crook.

Mr. Elbert Morris and son, of Morrisville, were in Jacksonville Wednesday.

Col. C. C. Huckabee, one of Anniston's valuable citizens was in the city yesterday.

Mr. D. J. Broyles, of Palistone, Tex., is visiting friends at this place and vicinity.

Business must be booming, to judge from the number of drummers in town this week.

Mrs. A. Thompson and Miss Janney, of Montgomery, are guests of the Tredegar Inn.

The past week has been exceedingly pleasant, in great contrast to the heat of several days ago.

Mr. C. J. Porter, and family, are spending a week in Wilsonville, visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Mamie O'Dwyer, of Montgomery, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Gaboury.

A Gun Club, composed of nearly all our local sportsmen has been organized. More particulars later.

Calhoun county watermelons are now abundant, wagon loads of them being brought to town every day.

The composers on the REPUBLICAN are very much indebted to Mr. Sam Lester for a big melon feast.

Mr. C. M. White, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting Mr. B. E. Frank, of corner of College and Broad street.

The rains during the past week seem to have been very generally distributed over the entire county.

Misses Lizzie and Maggie Burke, and Mr. F. J. Burke, have gone to Tates Spring to spend several days.

Misses Borden, a very charming and attractive young lady of Cedar Creek, Ga., is visiting friends in the city.

Misses Mollie and Leo Browning, of Gadsden—near Attalla, are visiting their sister Mrs. Gasser, at the Tredegar Inn.

The new residence of Dr. Wm. Nisbet, now nearing completion, will be one of the handsomest pieces of architecture ever erected here.

Mr. C. E. Bondurant and family, and Mr. J. M. Vansandt and family, have been spending a few days at Schenck Springs. (Sulphur Springs.)

Write for samples of Fine Wall Paper and Decorations to the Fresco Wall Paper and Paint Co., 1214 Noble street, Anniston, Ala. Low prices.

Mr. J. H. Church, formerly of Alexandria, Va., but now connected with the Anniston Evening News, was in Jacksonville Friday visiting friends.

Show cases are something every merchant needs, and as the Atlanta Show Case Co., Atlanta, Ga., are making special offers, good only thirty days, we would advise every one who is interested to write them at once. Cheapest and best Show Cases made in the United States always on hand or made to order on short notice.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hon. W. P. Cooper, candidate for Representative, was in Jacksonville Thursday.

WANTED—A good work horse. Apply at this office or to D. J. PRIVETT.

The Lawn Party of the "Little Gleaners" which was to have been held at Capt. Crook's on last Thursday night, was postponed indefinitely. The inclemency of the weather not permitting it to take place.

Rev. A. J. Battle D. D., formerly President of Mercer University may preach in the Baptist church Sunday. He has been requested by the pastor, Dr. Lane, who quite unwilling to do so. It is not positively known whether he can reach here by that time.

"Skeeters" still hold their own in some portions of the city. One young man has an infallible remedy for keeping them out of his room, and it is not a bar either. The secret will be disclosed to any one making application to the aforesaid young man.

Baptist Church.

Preaching morning and night. The "Lord's Supper" will be celebrated at the close of the morning service.

The regular monthly business meeting of the church at 4 o'clock p. m. Sunday school 9:30 o'clock a. m.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## New Music Store.

E. E. Forbes has just received a large shipment of Pianos and Organs at Anniston. He will sell them on easy payments and long time. Special inducements offered to cash buyers. Write and get his prices before you buy.

\*2W

Don't fail to be a good party man.

QUITMAN READ,

Germany, Ala.

NOTICE!

Whereas James Mullins col. was bound to me by The Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 12th day of May 1890, and whereas he is now at large without my consent. I hereby warn any and all persons not to employ him, harbor, or give him food.

QUITMAN READ,

Germany, Ala.

Treasurer's Notice.

Persons holding State's Witness tickets, registered at any time in 1884 or 1885, will please present them to me for payment.

I. L. SWAN,  
County Treasurer,  
July 12, Calhoun Co. Ala.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, special term, July 7th 1890.

This day came H. F. Montgomery, C. D. Martin and J. Shelson, Commissioners to sell Lands of J. H. Privett deceased for dividends and filed in Court their account and account of the same, and account of his acts and doings in the premises.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the day above named be appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice be given for four weeks in the newspaper printed and published in said county, to all persons concerned, to appear in the court house in the Court House of said County, on said 12th day of August 1890, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

## Joseph Eros,

## The Anniston Book-seller and Stationer

And dealer in Architects and Engineers Materials and Instruments.

Will be glad to have you send to him for your needs in fine Writing Paper, latest Books and reading matter, School Books and Supplies, Law and Commercial Stationery, Sets of Novels or Fine Books for presentation purposes, for every thing in the Book and Stationer Line. Orders promptly attended to at possible lowest prices. Be sure and call or send to

## Joseph Eros,

## The Anniston Book-seller and Stationer

Noble Street Near Stone Bridge. (Just Building) 19-6m

## Partial Settlement

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, regular term, July 14th, 1890.

This day came G. C. Clark, executor of the estate of Thomas A. Walker, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his executorship of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 18th day of August, 1890, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice be given for four weeks in the newspaper printed and published in said County, to all persons concerned, to appear in the court house in the Court House of said County, on said 18th day of August, 1890, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

July 19-3t

## Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received until Tuesday

2nd inst at 10 a. m. at the office of

the engineer of the Jacksonville

Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Jacksonville, Ala., for the erection of

necessary buildings for Cotton Seed

Oil Mill. Plans and specifications in

office of engineer. Right to accept or reject any or all bids reserved.

G. H. MONTGOMERY,  
July 19th, Engineer.

BEAT NO. 1.

H. F. Montgomery, S. J. Stevenson,

Ferdinand Glasser, Inspectors.

Returning officer, T. H. Matthews.

BEAT NO. 2.

E. T. Clark, C. Martin, H. C. Weaver,

Inspectors.

Returning officer, E. Crossley.

BEAT NO. 3.

J. M. LeGrand, T. V. Findley, M. W.

Woodruff, Inspectors.

Returning officer, J. R. Lambert.

BEAT NO. 4.

M. W. Webster, Minor Grogan, Jas.

Canada, Inspectors.

Returning officers, W. Y. Wilson.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. H. Wilbanks, J. M. Moore,

Frank Morris, Inspectors.

Returning officer, R. C. Haynie.

BEAT NO. 6.

W. G. Duke, J. D. Pruitt, O. E. Usry,

Inspectors.

Returning officer, Robt B. Dickie.

BEAT NO. 7.

R. A. Hollingsworth, N. J. Stephens,

J. Wesley Ford, Inspectors.

Returning officer, C. W. Howell.

BEAT NO. 8.

D. C. Doss, Geo. Rowland, John H.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

### IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE HOME-STEAD ENTRY LAWS.

Commissioner Groff's Letter—The Law as Amended—Not Necessary to Apply at the Land Office to Make Entries.

Mr. J. H. Bingham, the Register of the United States land office in this city, furnishes The Journal with the following circular letter from Commissioner Groff and an important amendment to the law regulating the methods of making homestead entries:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, '90  
To Registrars and Receivers, U. S. Land Office:

GENTLEMEN—Your attention is called to the provisions of an act of congress, entitled: "An act to amend section twenty-two hundred and ninety-four of the revised statutes of the United States, and for other purposes," approved May 26, 1890, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The second paragraph refers to the preliminary affidavits, no affidavit, however, being required when a pre-emption declaratory statement is filed.

Under its provisions, said affidavits, when the applicant is prevented by reason of distance, bodily infirmity, or other good cause, when personal attendance at the local land office whether he is residing on the land or not, may be made before the clerk of a court of record for the county in which the land is situated or any commissioner of the United States Circuit Court having jurisdiction over the county in which the land is situated.

The third paragraph refers to final proofs and affidavits required to be made under the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture, and desert land laws, and provides that said proofs and affidavits may be made before any commissioner of the United States circuit court having jurisdiction over the county in which the lands are situated, or before the judge or clerk [not necessarily the clerk in absence of the judge] or any court of record of the county or parish in which the lands are situated.

The remaining paragraphs relate to the fees which may be charged by officers other than the local officers before whom proofs may be made, but do not affect the laws governing the fees which may be charged by the local officers.

Very respectfully,  
LEWIS A. GROFF,  
Approved: Commissioner.  
JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

PUBLIC—No. 182.] An act to amend section twenty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that section twenty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby amended so that it will read as follows:

SWIFT SPCIFIC CO.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

The McKinley bill if it is enacted into law is notice to foreign countries that none of their goods can enter into the ports of this country. This being so, what is the need of a Ship Subsidy law, involving an expenditure of \$15,000,000 per annum. There will be no carrying for them as France, Germany and England are all discussing the propriety of retaliatory law. If they should put up the duty on American wheat and other grain, and beef and pork, where will the Western farmer find a market for his surplus?—Montgomery Advertiser.

The Home Paper's Position:

No paper can be published without home patronage, and every man is interested in keeping up a home paper. If a railroad or factory is wanted the newspapers are expected to work for it. If a public meeting is wanted for any purpose, the newspaper is called upon for a free notice. The newspapers must puff the schools and everything else to advance the interests of the business men of the place, and then give them a handsome notice when they pass away. And yet, some of them do nothing to keep up a home paper.—Gladstone (Mich.) Express.

Give your children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. These little candies won't do them any harm and may do them much good.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's consumption cure."

For each affidavit, twenty-five cents.

For each deposition of claimant or witness, when not prepared by the officer, twenty-five cents.

For each deposition of claimant or witness prepared by the officer, one dollar.

Any officer demanding or receiving a greater sum for such service shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by a fine not exceeding \$100.

Approved May 26, 1890

### English Cotton View.

The Liverpool Post, in reviewing the market says: "It is certain that the situation is healthier than it was at this time last year, when spinners had already begun to make preparations for a resort to short time, and it may be granted that the contracts now held by spinners will, along with the miscellaneous business doing day to day, keep the spindles at full work until the close of the season, even if prices advance a little further; but, as they hold larger stocks at the mills than they did twelve months ago, they are in a position to temporarily withdraw from the market in the event of any sudden bound of importance in value. The course of prices for the coming month or two will mainly depend, therefore, upon the action of spinners. In the meantime opinion here is much divided. On the one side it is said that the present strong position was foreseen and acted upon several months ago; while on the other side it is maintained that the late decline created a sufficient volume of new business in Manchester, and a sufficiently large 'bear' against here to lift prices to a higher level than seemed probable a short time back. It is manifest, however, that if the accounts about the new crop continue fairly favorable, prices will not run away, though they may temporarily advance above the present. \* \* \* It is known that the stock in Liverpool is much smaller than the official estimate. It was also smaller last year; but the error this year is somewhat larger. In 1888 and 1887 the stock here was much larger than the estimate. The stocks at the mills are larger than they were a year ago; but the difference as compared with two and three years ago is not important."

### Knifed Six People.

Edwardsville, July 19.—A picnic was held at Muscadine, eight miles east of this place on the Georgia Pacific railroad to-day. There were

address made by Rev. W. O. Butler, of Oxford, candidate for congress from the seventh district, and Judge T. J. Burton of this place.

Everything went off nicely until about one o'clock when Marshal Hartfield was in the act of putting up some one who was disturbing the peace, one George Chandler made a break to liberate his brother, the prisoner, cutting everybody who came in his way. He succeeded in cutting some five or six and made his escape. Marshal Hartfield was one of the unfortunate.

The wounded are getting on very well. Bad blood and whisky was the cause of the trouble.

### The Discovery of America

by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, opened the way for many wonderful developments, but to none of greater importance to suffering humanity than Swift's Specific, the world-renowned remedy for Blood Poison.

Be sure to get the genuine. Like every other good thing, S. S. S. is imitated and aped by hundreds of people, who prey on the credulity of suffering humanity. Do not be imposed on by any of these imitations. Many of them contain poisons, and are dangerous. There is only one S. S. S. and there is nothing like it. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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### MEMORY

Hand numbering carved. Books bound in one volume. Testimonials from all classes of people. Price, \$1.00 per volume, sent on application to Prof. A. L. Lacy, 227 Full Ave., New York.

### JAS. HUTCHISON

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Jacksonville Hotel.)

JACKSONVILLE..... AT A

### E. Richardson & Co.,

Manufacturers of

### Lumber and Lathes,

Hays' Station, East & West R. R.

Three and a half miles north of

Jacksonville, on the 25th day of April 1890, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

QUITMAN READ,

Executor.

June 21-23

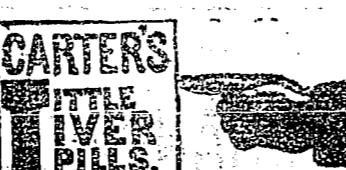
Approved May 26, 1890

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Executorship upon the estate of Edwin T. Read, sr., deceased, having been granted the undersigned, by the Hon. E. F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 25th day of April 1890, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

Any officer demanding or receiving a greater sum for such service shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by a fine not exceeding \$100.

Approved May 26, 1890



### CURE

Sick Headache and related troubles treated by a number of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While this is a remarkable medicine, it is not a cure in curing

SICK

Headache, etc. Carter's Little Liver Pills are equal in Constituting, curing and preventing this disease, and the manufacturer has a number of other medicines to cure the same.

HEADACHE

Acute and Chronic Headache, etc. Carter's Little Liver Pills are equal in Constituting, curing and preventing this disease, and the manufacturer has a number of other medicines to cure the same.

ACHE

Is the name of a disease that here we make no cure. Our pills cure it while

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easy to take. One or two pills will do the cure.

They are strong and will do no harm or

harm to those who will take them.

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